

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

OFFICE IN THE TOLKINSON BUILDING 68 Corner of Washington Street and Hickory Alley, SIGN OF THE HICKORY POLE.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1852.

The Whigs are terribly distressed because Hale, Sumner, and Chase have not been placed on any of the committees of the Senate. The Journal of yesterday morning has the following:

"The Democratic majority of the Senate fixed up the Committees to suit themselves, of course. It will be seen by the following that they could not assign John P. Hale on any Committee, because in the language of Mr. Bright, who appears to be the leader of the Democratic forces in that body, he is out-side any healthy political organization."

"The Committees of the Senate were appointed according to the usual mode. That body is composed of thirty-six Democrats, twenty-three Whigs, and three Free-soilers. The Democrats held a caucus, and selected three Democrats on all committees comprised of five members, and two on the committees composed of three. This list was then handed to the Whigs, who held a caucus and filled up the vacancies. If they (the Whigs) had been solicited to provide for their Free-soil friends, they had an opportunity to do so. There were forty-eight vacancies to be filled, and they could certainly have found places for their allies and friends on the list. Mr. Bright is no more responsible for the part he acted than other Democratic Senators. He was the Chairman of the caucuses, and their organ to communicate the action of the members to the Senate. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, acted the same part on behalf of the Whigs. In conclusion the Journal says:

"We should like to know what kind of an opinion the editor of the Madison Courier has of a body of which a gentleman of Mr. Bright's abilities is at the head?"

In reply to this, we can only say, that, in the Senate of the United States, the "abilities" of Mr. Bright are appreciated. This we consider a full answer to the insinuation of the Journal.

The Pittsburgh Post says that the editor of the Washington Union has been much inquired after of late, and many want to know who is "Gen. Armstrong." The following letter from "Old Hickory" will, perhaps, enlighten them:

"I have carefully examined the within declaration of Gen. Robert Armstrong for a pension, and do hereby certify that it is true in all its parts; and I do further certify, that in the battle of the 23d of January, 1845, called and known by the name of Eutaw, the brave and gallant fight of my rear guard produced panic and confusion in my whole army, that it was the unflinching bravery of the then Lieut. Armstrong, acting as Captain of the volunteer artillery guards, that saved my whole army from a shameful and total defeat, and all my wounded from a horrible massacre. This little Spartan band, of about twenty five in number, met and bravely fought upwards of five hundred of the bravest Creek warriors, checked them in their desperate onset, and at one fire of this savage host, I saw seven of this little heroic band fall—among them was Lieut. Armstrong, commanding as Captain, severely wounded. He fell by the side of the cannon, exclaiming to his men with heroic expression, 'Some of you, my brave fellows, must perish, but save the cannon.' They did save the cannon, and my whole army from a shameful defeat, and my brave wounded from a horrible massacre. For this severe wound, Gen. Armstrong claims a pension—I might have said glorious wound. Can there be an American wound that will not respond? 'Yield it to him, in the full amount of a Captain's pay, as an honorable testimonial to the bravery of the General, and his valuable services to his country.'"

Given at the Hermitage, Tennessee, this 16th day of May, 1845. ANDREW JACKSON."

We have not published any of the various Cabinets, which interested individuals have had the kindness to make for Gen. Pierce. We do not wish to mislead the public, and therefore have not, and will not at giving currency to wild speculations. Mr. Pierce will make his own Cabinet, without the aid of newspapers or professional politicians. He will, no doubt, in his selections, be aided by the counsel and advice of the distinguished statesmen of the Democratic party; but until the fifth of March next, when the Cabinet will be announced to the Senate, for their advice and consent, the public will be in utter darkness as to who will be the constitutional advisers of the President.

Walk up, Brother Whigs.

Luce & Brother of the Lafayette Journal, are about this time overburdened with Scott stock. Hear how they talk:

"The Whig Central Committee put us in possession of a little less than a hundred dollars worth of Scott stock for printing during the canvass. A great deal has been said about taking a portion of it off our hands, as yet nothing has come of it. The Whig Central Committee think it just and right that we should retain the whole and whistle for our pay we should like to know it soon, as we have a large job before us; if not we should like to have the money now we need it."

Where is John D. Defrees, the Chairman of the State Central Committee? Walk up to the rack, gentlemen. Don't let these sanguine young men suffer.

Iowa.

The Legislature of Iowa convened on the 24 inst. Mr. Liffingwell of Clinton, was chosen President of the Senate, and Judge Grant of Scott, Speaker of the House. The Governor's message is a plain, sensible document. It is opposed to a general banking law.

A friend to the Hon. C. W. Cathcart, writes us from Alapato, requesting us to say that Mr. Cathcart will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

Every Congressional District in Illinois has given a majority for Pierce and King.

The Mayor of Baltimore threatens to resign in despair of suppressing the rowdism of the city.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.—It appears that in constituting the committees in the United States Senate, Mr. Hale, the notorious abolitionist from New Hampshire, was not given a place upon any one of them. The Democratic Senators had a caucus, and agreed upon their representatives, when the list was handed to the Whigs who did the same. This entirely excluded Mr. Hale, who, as Mr. Bright, of Indiana, stated in his speech, "did not belong to any healthy political combination." This remark seemed to annoy the late abolition candidate for President exceedingly, as was evinced by his reply.—Cin. Enquirer.

Troubles Impending.—The Immediate action of Congress Demanded.

No intelligent and sagacious citizen can contemplate the critical condition of our foreign relations at this time, and observe the hostile movements and threatening attitudes of certain European powers, with respect to this republic, without being convinced that difficulties of the most alarming magnitude are gathering upon our pathway, and that the immediate and energetic action of the Congress now in session is demanded to provide for them. Let us for a moment review the prospect of troubles and dangers that lies before us. In the first place we have a pending difficulty with Mexico upon the question of the Tehuantepec route, which, as matters now stand, it is almost certain, will lead to rupture between the two countries. It will be remembered that near the close of the last session of Congress, the President sent a message to the Senate upon this subject, and a report and resolution upon it were presented by the committee to whom the matter was referred, amounting in effect to a declaration of war against Mexico. Although the Senate did not finally act upon the matter before the adjournment, the sense of the body was known to stand in the most decided manner the views of the report and resolution, and to be fully committed to the position of a prompt resort to war if Mexico does not immediately concede the claim of the American company to the transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The course of action of the Government in this question, and the anarchical state of that country make it almost certain that this resort to hostilities will become necessary; and there is, therefore, a strong probability of a war in that quarter.

But the greatest danger that threatens our country, and challenges a vigorous course of action on the part of the present Congress, is in the combined purpose of the absolute governments of Europe, made unmistakably manifest by their recent movements on this side of the Atlantic, to arrest the formidable progress of this republic, and prevent any further extension of its powerful institutions on this continent and the islands geographically and politically connected with its territory. We have called the attention of our readers recently to some startling events and movements which have lately developed themselves, indicating the existence of an *entente cordiale* among these absolute powers of Europe to this end. There has been a well founded fear of a general treaty alliance entered into by France, England and Spain, to prevent the island of Cuba from becoming a part of the United States. A seizure by the Emperor of France, of the port of San Juan, in the island of San Domingo, scarcely less important in its position to our country than the island of Cuba, is a measure in itself antagonistic in a high degree to our national interests, and an act of hostile declaration and intention towards the Republic which furnishes a strong case of immediate war with France. The establishment of a French government in the State of Sonora, in Mexico, and its declared annexation to France, thus giving that imperial government a hostile foothold on this continent—is another movement which menaces immediate trouble to our country. We are not left alone to infer from these movements of the French government, sufficient though they are, that it is animated by views antagonistic and a disposition strongly hostile to this country, its institutions, and its destiny. We are enabled to gather from the discussions of the political journals of France, and those elsewhere devoted to French interests and indicative of French sentiment, that the movements of that government on this side of the Atlantic proceeded from a definite policy of opposition to the progressive spread of our Democratic empire. We publish to-day an extract from a French paper, published in New York, which gives a glimpse of this French sentiment, and of the policy of Louis Napoleon to resist the career of the American Union. We will lay before our readers, without the slightest disguise, some of the most influential Parisian journals, from which it will be already seen that the Empire is a decided enemy to our republic, and that we shall, in all probability, have to deal with the alternative of vailing our Democratic plumes to the protection of the imperial France, or measure swords with her before very long.

Another occasion of difficulty which presents itself in our foreign relations is the encroachments of the British government in Central America. The establishment of that government in Central America, and its subsequent encroachments upon the territory of the United States, in defiance of the cherished policy of our country, of a colony on certain islands belonging to that region, must and will be met with the most determined resistance as soon as Gen. Pierce assumes the reins of government. Whatever may be the views of the Whig party and whatever has been the action of the present Whig President upon this subject, the Democratic party and a Democratic Executive will never permit any violation of the policy of European monarchies to be established from establishing footholds of their dominion in North America while the republican arm is left in the Union to protect this continent from the pollution of despotism and to foster and advance the extension of the area of freedom. The settled doctrine of our country, as claimed by President Monroe and now cherished by the American people as a sacred and inviolable foundation of our policy—vital to the destiny of the Republic and all the interests of freedom—has been set at defiance in this most recent British government. Of course it cannot be submitted to.

Such is a hasty glance at the difficulties which at present threaten trouble to our country, and that will be met by Mr. Pierce upon his accession to the Executive chair. They will require to be met with bold and imposing front. That they will be met by the President elect, so far as the resources at his command will enable him to meet them, we have every guarantee in the courage, vigilance, sagacity, firmness and patriotism which characterize his character. He should be provided with the amplest resources to meet these difficulties, upon coming into the Executive chair, in the most imposing and influential manner. The duty of providing these resources belongs to the present Congress. It has been the practice of Congress, when there was a prospect of difficulty or critical negotiations with foreign governments, threatening to arise in the intervals of its session, to vote a sum of money adequate for the probable exigencies of a sudden rupture, and as an expressive of the determination of the government to maintain its rights and honor in the most vigorous manner. This was done during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when on the occasion of a threatened difficulty with Great Britain, Congress placed at his disposal ten millions of dollars. We think the present emergency, in view of all the present difficulties which are threatened us in the acts and movements of various foreign governments, one far more urgent than the one which Van Buren met during the administration of Mr. Van Buren; and we think it the duty of the present Congress before the brief residue of its term expires, to place at the disposal of President Pierce such a sum of money as will be adequate to meet the critical and menacing condition of our foreign relations. We sincerely hope to see this done. The emergency demands such a measure. It will be an earnest of the disposition of our government that will serve to convince these insolent despots, that are hanting and defying us, that we are not going to submit to their aggressions, and will go far towards checking them in their career of encroachment and provocation, and may indeed be the means of inducing them to relinquish their offensive policy with respect to affairs on the Continent.—Lonsville Times.

Free Developments of Man.

If I were to express in a line what constitutes the glory of a state, I should say it is the free and full development of human nature. That country is the noblest and happiest whose institutions and circumstances give the largest range of action for the human powers and affections, and call forth man in all the variety of his faculties and feelings. That is the happiest country where there is most intelligence and freedom of thought, most action and love, most imagination and taste, most industry and enterprise, most public and domestic virtue, most piety, most conscience. Wealth is a good only in as the production and proof of the vigorous exercise of man's powers, and is the means of bringing into action and development the faculties of Man is the only glory of a country, and it is the advancement and unfolding of human nature which is the true interest of a state.—Dr. Channing.

THROWN OUT.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that the Banks of that city have given notice that after the 15th inst., they will receive on deposit no Canada, Wisconsin, Illinois or Michigan (Detroit) currency, bank paper. Of course, this excluded paper will be at a discount, and the brokers will fix the rates. The object of the bankers is to give a preference to Ohio banks, and to eastern currency, which latter will likely remain at par.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1852.

Terrible Hains.

It commenced raining night before last at about three o'clock A. M. which continued without cessation throughout the day yesterday, and up to the time of our going to press. The rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning. The streams are swelling rapidly and we fear will result in disaster and loss of property.

Growth of the West.

In 1808 the four great States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin was one territory, and had one Delegate in Congress. That Delegate, Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, is still living. Now, the same district of country, under the census, is entitled to thirty Representatives, and has a population of three millions.

Hon. William R. King, Vice President elect, has resigned his seat as President of the Senate. Hon. D. R. Atchison of Missouri, now fills the chair made vacant by Col. King.

Fears are entertained that Col. King will not recover. He is confined to his room, and is said to be laboring under the same disease which terminated the earthly career of Henry Clay.

Another Bank has been located at Terre Haute, called the Southern Bank of Indiana. The stock is owned in Erie, Pennsylvania. Terre Haute has now five banks. A stirring place.

The total vote of Virginia is 129,545, which is 53,675 less than Indiana.

Decline in the Value of Money.

A late number of the North American Review contains an article on the increase of the precious metals, and the consequent reduction in the value of money. The writer shows, that from 1800 to 1845, (according to Humboldt's tables), the supplies of the precious metal obtained from America, were about \$3,000,000 a year. From 1845 to 1860, the supply averaged \$11,000,000 a year. The supply was largely increased from 1740 to 1808, the highest rate being estimated at \$35,000,000. About the year 1810, the annual supply was estimated at \$45,957,000, of which 12,645,000 was gold, and 36,289,000 silver. For the ten succeeding years there was but little increase in the supply, and down to the year 1820 the Spanish American colonies, according to the same authorities, had increased the supply to \$20,000,000 a year. In 1834 McCulloch states the supply from all the world at \$30,000,000. In 1847 this supply was increased by the products of the Russian mines to \$67,000,000. The products of the California mines, those of Australia, and in silver about \$178,284,000, in gold \$128,834,000 and in silver about \$39,000,000 from all the world. The supply in 1852 is about six times as large as it was twenty years since. No reduction in the supply is anticipated in a number of years. Should the present rate of increase continue, the products of the California mines, those of Australia, will, at least, make good a deficiency.

An important difference appears in the present increase and that of former years. It is this—the present increase is in gold, while that of former years was nearly all in silver. This difference has already produced a great change in the relative value of gold and silver, and a still greater change is looked for. The Review, in consideration of the matter, thinks that but exercise of ordinary caution to assume that the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that, in a quarter of a century, this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third of its present value. The value of money is reduced in the precise ratio of the increase of the quantity. There can be little doubt that the large increase in the quantity of the precious metals, will occasion important changes in the value of money. The operations will be very gradual, and must continue for many years. A decline in the value of money will increase wages, and the price of agricultural and manufacturing products as well as real estate. In this general view of the subject, the Review will be no revision to produce general distress.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wild Cat Tunes.

We see that Mr. Adams on Tuesday introduced into Congress a bill to prevent unauthorized banking in the District of Columbia. There should be no time lost in passing it into a law; for the swindling business is still going on under the guise of bank notes, and the community are to be protected against such abuses, it is not easy to see. The deluge of bank notes which floods the country will be found a great evil in the end, even where no fraud is intended by the issuers. But if spurious bank notes are placed in circulation, and issued everywhere, and issue an irredeemable currency, to be regulated when the circulation has reached its maximum, under the pretence of "failure," but really to carry out the scheme of swindling which was contemplated from the first, it is not surprising that the whole banking system of the country should ere long be swept away. The people will not submit to be robbed with impunity, and if they find there is no redress without the destruction of the system under which the robbery is perpetrated, they will not hesitate to destroy it. Understand, this is not what we want. We regard a well-regulated banking system as a public blessing; and wish to preserve it by lopping off and punishing its excesses. The sound and honest banks are as much interested in this matter as any portion of the community, and should do what they can to aid in framing laws which will reach and remedy the evil.—Journal of Commerce.

Office Seeking.

The Journal of Commerce gives very sensible advice to the President elect, which he may probably not need, but which is none the less forcible in its conclusions. It argues, very properly, that the President elect, by a firm and decided course at the beginning, checks the tendency to office seeking, he will create a large body of disappointed aspirants, whose interest will be strong in opposition to the incoming administration. It argues, very properly, that the President elect, by a firm and decided course at the beginning, checks the tendency to office seeking, he will create a large body of disappointed aspirants, whose interest will be strong in opposition to the incoming administration. It argues, very properly, that the President elect, by a firm and decided course at the beginning, checks the tendency to office seeking, he will create a large body of disappointed aspirants, whose interest will be strong in opposition to the incoming administration. 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